United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.23

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
20 October 2009

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2010 regular session
25 January-3 February 2010

Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific	2
2.	Child Foundation	4
3.	China Arms Control and Disarmament Association	5
4.	Foundation for International Training	8
5.	Green Cross International	11
6.	Humanitarian Foundation of Canada	14

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

09-56827 (E) 111209

Please recycle

1. Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

Aims of the Organization: The Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP) is the focal point of all development banks and other financial institutions engaged in the financing of sustainable development in the region. It was established on 1 October 1976 with 31 charter signatories under the auspices of the Asian Development Bank, which remains a Special Member of ADFIAP. ADFIAP is a founding member of the World Federation of Development Financing Institutions, which comprises similar associations in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. ADFIAP won the prestigious "Associations Make a Better World" Award of the American Society of Association Executives and The Center for Association Leadership in August 2008 for its corporate and environmental governance projects. ADFIAP organizes forums, seminars and consultative gatherings with international organizations that share the Association's vision, mission and advocacies, which include the Asian Development Bank, the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship, and the Australian Agency for International Development. ADFIAP is a non-profit, non-governmental organization registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Philippines. The permanent secretariat of the Association is based in Manila, Philippines. ADFIAP's membership geographically covers the entire Asia-Pacific region. From an original 31 charter signatories in 1977, its roster grew to 107 member-institutions in 41 countries and territories as of July 2009.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Activities in support of global principles: Annual Conferences: Every year, members of ADFIAP gather to tackle issues relevant to their operations and their economies. From 2005 to 2008, ADFIAP members held four annual meetings and four CEO Forums in various locations with varying themes on sustainable development as follows: (a) 28th ADFIAP Meeting, 10-13 May 2005, Nadi, Fiji, theme: "Development Finance Institutes (DFIs): Investing into the Future"; (b) 29th ADFIAP Meeting, 8-11 May 2006, Colombo, Sri Lanka, theme: "DFIs: Are they Sustainable?/Opportunities in Sustainable Investments"; (c) 30th ADFIAP Meeting, 9-12 May 2007, Hanoi, Viet Nam, theme: "DFIs: Measuring up to International Standards and Best Practices"; (d) 31st ADFIAP Meeting, 28 April-1 May 2008, Tehran, Iran, theme: "Innovative Development Finance: DFIs' Response to the Needs of the Times". **CEO Forums**: (a) CEO International Forum II, 12-13 September 2005, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, theme: "Revving SMEs Up as the Engine of Growth"; (b) CEO International Forum III, 27-28 November 2006, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, theme: "SME Banking: Structures, Dynamics, and Challenges"; (c) CEO International Forum IV, 18-19 December 2007, Bangkok, Thailand, theme: "Development Banks and Sustainable SMEs: Opportunities for Growth"; (d) CEO International Forum V, 25-26 November 2008, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, theme: "The Role of DFIs Under Today's Challenging Economic Environment: Enhancing Efficiency and Productivity". **Projects and Training Programs**: (a) Sustainable Finance for DFIs Project: The "Sustainable Finance for DFIs" Project funded by Capacity Building International Germany was a series of

workshops for lending officers of member-banks. ADFIAP, with support from Capacity Building International Germany and in cooperation with the Development Bank of the Philippines, conducted a regional seminar entitled "Seminar-Workshop on Strategies for Financing Lasting Development", in Manila, Philippines. Six countries were selected to be the first group for this "country team" event. These were China, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Fiji and the Philippines. Participants were senior officers of ADFIAP member-institutions responsible for formulating development strategies for them. These officers eventually became the focal persons for the planned above-mentioned national workshops. ADFIAP organized two programmes in 2005, the first one in Bangkok, hosted by Thai Military Bank, from 13 to 15 July and the second one in Bandung, Indonesia, hosted by Bank Jabar and Indonesian Development Banking Institute, from 24 and 25 August. **SME Finance Initiative Project**: The Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Finance Initiative (SME/FI) is the knowledge and business network that puts together development banks and other specialized financial institutions to dialogue and address specific issues of financing SMEs. The following SME/Microfinance Study Tour Programs have been organized under the SME Finance Initiative: (a) Asia-Pacific Seminar on SME Finance in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, Japan, 19 May to 12 June 2005; (b) SME Finance Forum for Cambodia, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 30 May to 3 June 2005; (c) SME Forum in Bangkok, Thailand, 1-3 March 2006; (d) Study Tour Program on SME Financing, Manila, Philippines, 24-26 April 2006; (e) Study Tour Program on SME Finance and Cultural Program, in Manila, Philippines, 3-6 September 2006; (f) Study Tour Program on Microfinance, in Manila, Philippines, 18-22 September 2006; (g) Study Tour Program on SME and Development Finance, Tokyo, Japan, 8-10 November 2006; (h) Study tour Program on SME Finance, Bangkok/Pattaya, Thailand, 13-15 December 2006; (i) Study Tour Program on Microfinancing, in Manila, Philippines, 26-30 March 2007; (j) Study Tour Program on SME Finance, in Kuala Lumpur/Malaca, Malaysia, 6-8 June 2007; (k) Study Tour for various ADFIAP member banks, Program on Microfinance, in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, Cambodia, 19-21 November 2007; (l) Study Tour Program on Microfinancing, in Manila, Philippines, 21-25 July 2008; and, (m) Study Tour Program on SME Financing and Lending, in Manila, Philippines, 3-5 November 2008. **DFIs for Corporate Governance Project**: The "DFIs for Corporate Governance" Project is ADFIAP's collective undertaking and commits to advocate, facilitate, and implement good corporate governance policies and practices in its member-institutions. The grant was provided by the Center for International Private Enterprise based in Washington, D.C., United States of America. From 2005 to 2008, ADFIAP scheduled the following training programmes: (a) Phase II: Enhancing Corporate Governance for DFIs; (b) National Workshop: Seminar/Workshop on Enhancing Corporate Governance for Financial Institutions in the Pacific, held 9-10 May 2005 in Suva, Fiji; (c) National Workshop: Seminar on Enhancing Corporate Governance for Banks and Financial Institutions in Viet Nam, held 6-7 June 2005 in Hanoi, Viet Nam; (d) Phase III: The Compliance Officership Program (COP): Institutionalizing Corporate Governance and Anti-Corruption Practices in Development Banks of Asia and the Pacific, National Workshop in Hyderabad, India, 2-4 February 2006; Seminar Workshop in Koror, Palau Islands, in the Pacific on 19 May 2006; National Workshop in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 3-4 July 2006; National Workshop in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia on 25-26 July 2006; (e) Phase IV: Corporate Governance for Sustainability of DFIs, Regional seminar-workshop in Manila from 12-16 February 2007; National workshop in

Viet Nam, 7-9 May 2007; National workshop in Mumbai, India, 7-8 June 2007; National workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 12-13 June 2007; (f) Phase V: Improving Risk Management and Financial Disclosure Systems Under a Good Corporate Governance Framework, Regional seminar-workshop in Manila from 21-25 January 2008; National workshop in Papua New Guinea, 28 August 2007; National workshop in India, 10-11 April 2008; National workshop in Viet Nam, 8-9 May 2008; National workshop in Malaysia, 10-11 June 2008. **The "Greening of DFIs" Project**: Is ADFIAP's collective and responsive effort to pursue sustainable development through its adherence to the principles of a safe and clean environment, not only as part of good corporate citizenship, but more importantly, as an integral part of sound management practice. The twin objectives of the project are to institutionalize in each DFI (a) a set of environmental policies and practices approved by its Board of Directors and incorporated to its overall business philosophy; and (b) an officer or unit designated to be the environment "focal point" in each DFI to look after environmental issues and concerns in its day-to-day operation. **Credentialing Programs**: Core Development Banking Program, 26-30 November 2007 and 24-28 November 2008, Manila, Philippines, and Development Bank Management Program, 10-14 December 2007 and 1-12 December 2008, Manila, Philippines.

2. Child Foundation (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Established in 1994, Child Foundation is an international non-profit organization with the simple objective of helping children to study.

Aims of the organization: Child Foundation attempts to support needy, talented children and their families multilaterally, in order to support their urgent needs. It also tries to have these children believe in themselves to be able to make a delightful future. In this regard, Child Foundation not only was thoroughly successful in achieving its humanitarian purposes, but it also attempts to maintain international cooperation with the NGOs with the same purposes in order to strengthen them to achieve their goals. Child Foundation started to take needy children under its sponsorship, believing in the motto "No gifted and talented child's education should be hindered as a consequence of financial hardships". It has been sponsoring more than 3,900 needy talented children and their families since it was established. Almost 70 per cent of these children are female. This figure shows Child Foundation's specific attention to girls and women, as they are more vulnerable than men.

The fund resources of Child Foundation have increased about 40 per cent during this period by attracting more sponsors, fund raising and occasional ceremonies. While its broad aims and objectives, as well as the nature of its activities have remained the same, Child Foundation has expanded the areas of its activities to other countries like Afghanistan and Iraq and has established other branches in Afghanistan, Dubai and Germany. It also has expanded the areas of support inside the country by establishing new branches in provinces of Amol, Zabol, Kashan, Mashad, Tabriz and Isfahan.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Child Foundation's representative participated in: (a) "Primary Drug and HIV/AIDS Prevention in Street Children", 13-14 July 2008, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. Child Foundation participated in a two-day training workshop that was held for NGOs jointly organized by the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime facilitated by the Iranian Life Promotion Association.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: Child Foundation did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because primarily it focused its activities on the development and implementation of education programs for needy talented children and their families so that they may enjoy normal standards of living and education, as well as expanding its areas of activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries, and secondly, because scarce funds and few representative staff make attendance at international meetings very difficult.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: Child Foundation contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in the Islamic Republic of Iran: **Goal 1: Education sponsorship of needy talented children from primary school to college**. Actions: (a) primary school education for 652 children; (b) guidance school education for 820 children; (c) high school education for 1,028 children; (d) college education for 73 students. **Goal 2: Sponsored children cultural and social training**. Actions: (a) 21 short recreational camps; (b) 2 seminars; (c) 4 workshops; (d) 18 occasional ceremonies. **Goal 3: Development of workshops for women**. 2 didactic seminars. **Goal 4: Fighting Cancer**. Actions: (a) provided medicines for children with cancer; (b) provided assisted living facility in Urmia for children with cancer and their families during the medication period; (c) free medication and hospitalization of the cancerous children in Omid Hospital in Urmia. **Goal 5: Supporting children suffering from other illness and defectives**. Actions: (a) special programmes for blind and hearing-impaired children to have a proper education, training and technology; (b) 13 plastic surgeries on children burned in the Bam earthquake; (c) 2 kidney transplantations; (d) 1 schistomelus surgery. **Goal 6: Eradication of hunger**. Actions: (a) sponsorship of deprived families by monthly allowance; (b) annual food distribution among families; (c) family food packages sent to remote areas, i.e., food packages containing non-perishable items such as: rice, grains, cooking oil, tea, sugar and meat, distributed to 3,000 families in 10 provinces; (d) provision and distribution of home appliances among needy families; (e) living and educational support to Afghani children refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. China Arms Control and Disarmament Association (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Significant changes in the organization: On 26 December 2006, China Arms Control and Disarmament Association (CACDA) convened its annual General Assembly in Beijing. Constitutional changes were undertaken in the aim and purpose set out in the constitution. In the original constitution, the Association is to

be involved only in activities of arms control and disarmament. Because of the drastic changes in the international security situation, particularly the rise of untraditional threats, non-proliferation has been added to the Association's area of activities. Although non-proliferation is similar in nature to arms control and disarmament, it has its own special sphere of activities. This addition is significant for future activities of the Association to cope with the domestic and international security situation in the future. Other constitutional changes were the establishment of the Association Honorary Presidency and extension of Council membership to ensure its stability and sustainability.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Since April 2004, when the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1540 (2004), which called on all Member States to further strengthen non-proliferation and export control in order to prevent the acquisition or/and use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-State actors, the Association devoted itself to promoting non-proliferation export control to Chinese industries, research institutions, students and public audience. The Association established an export control programme and a strong working team for this important work, with the Secretary General of the Association as the team leader. In the past five years, it focused its non-proliferation export control efforts mainly on two fields: researching and producing reports and organizing export control seminars for relevant government officials and industry representatives. The Association selects three to four topics annually to research in depth and produce reports, which are sent to government authorities and research institutions; the published versions of some reports also appear in newspapers and research journals. Topics include Chinese non-proliferation export control efforts and development trends, international non-proliferation efforts, international export control regimes study, the United States, the European Union and other countries export control practices, etc.

CACDA organized four to six export control workshops annually for relevant Chinese government officials (Ministry of Commerce, State Commission of Science and Technology, General Customs, etc.), industry and commerce, and trade entrepreneurs. The workshops invited government officials and experts to give lectures on Chinese non-proliferation and export control laws, regulations, procedures and practices. The Association worked closely with the Center for International Trade and Security of the University of Georgia in the United States, to promote international non-proliferation practices, inviting foreign experts to give lectures at export control seminars. Non-proliferation export control awareness and knowledge among relevant Chinese government offices and industries was greatly promoted as a result of the Association's work, and self-discipline offices have been established in industries and trade corporations.

Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in field

CACDA delegations attended international conferences to give lectures on China's non-proliferation efforts and practices, and learn from other countries their best practices. The Association's non-governmental role in non-proliferation export control work contributed a lot to international efforts to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

It sent delegations/members to participate in other countries in international workshops, seminars and conferences on security, arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, and held similar seminars or conferences in China: **2005**: (a) CACDA and the Armed Forces and the Society Committee of the International Political Science Association jointly sponsored an international seminar in Shanghai, with 126 participants, on the relations between the armed forces and society, which greatly promoted multi-understanding among the academic circles, the military and the people of various countries; (b) in May a seminar on the theme "Dynamics of interaction: relations among the United States of America, Russia and China" in Athens, Greece; (c) 7-8 November, the Endowment Foundation's annual meeting on non-proliferation in Washington D.C.; (d) September, seminar on preventing hostile use of the life sciences in Malaysia; (e) December, Wilton Park Seminar on non-proliferation: Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and its future.

2006: (a) In January in New Delhi, India: Seminar on Deepening Engagement: Changing relations among the United States, Russia and China; (b) January, Istanbul, Turkey: Seminar "Rising China and Turkey"; (c) 3-11 March, China's News Media Delegation representative visit to Pakistan to promote mutual understanding in Pakistan; (d) April, International Conference on non-proliferation and disarmament in Moscow, Russia; (e) May-June, Senior Managers' Course for Removing Landmines, held at James Madison University, Virginia, United States, sponsored by United Nations Mine Action Center for exchange of views and experiences; (f) May, Cairo, Egypt: Seminar "Deepening Engagement: Changing relations among the US, Russia and China"; (g) August, Islamabad, Pakistan: Seminar on Ballistic Missiles and South Asia Security.

2007: (a) In November, Jenju, South Korea: Seventh conference on nuclear energy, sponsored by the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; (b) December 2007 and June 2008, Asia Forum cosponsored by China Security Committee of Asia Pacific and East-West Research Institute in Jakarta, Indonesia and Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, on the Guidelines of Non-proliferation and Nuclear-Free-Zone in Southeast Asia.

2008: (a) July, Conference on Global Leadership Consortium in London; (b) September, Seminar on Global Assessment; (c) December, Seoul, Republic of Korea: Republic of Korea conference on East Asia security and the Korean Peninsula issue. Nuclear disarmament for a world without nuclear weapons, the fundamental interests of the human race initiated by four United States statesmen and politicians. CACDA took an active part; it sent scholars to the Oslo seminar in December 2008, the Deputy Secretary General of CACDA to the Global-Zero Initiative in Paris, to the Nuclear Disarmament Seminar in India, and to the United Nations issue seminar on the theme "Realizing Nuclear Disarmament", sponsored by the Stanley Foundation in New York; (d) the Conference of United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) Asia Pacific (April) on the theme "Sustainable Development and Green Olympics" in Beijing, China; (e) September, a seminar on conventional weapons and their export control at the Seventh Asia-Europe People's Forum before the Beijing Summit, which gave impetus to non-proliferation efforts and to promote peace.

4. Foundation for International Training (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

The Foundation for International Training (FIT) was established in Canada in 1976 as a non-profit development services organization with a mission to further social and economic progress in developing countries by strengthening human capacities. Its programs are designed to foster and increase the capabilities of local institutions — voluntary, private or public — to strengthen human resources for development. This mission is rooted in the belief that people — their institutions, skills and capabilities — are the most critical resources for development. Since its inception, the Foundation has engaged in more than 600 projects in over 50 countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Middle East; these projects were financed by the Canadian International Development Agency, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, United Nations agencies and the governments of developing countries. This report focuses on activities carried out during the period 2005-2008 in cooperation with United Nations agencies and in support of its goals and objectives.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: FIT did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings between 2005 and 2008. While the Foundation is interested in participating more directly with the United Nations, we were unable to attend meetings that we were invited to due to scheduling constraints and our limited financial resources to cover costs associated with travelling to events that are outside of Canada and not directly related to project activities. We kept updated with reports and other documents that resulted from these meetings.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies or agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters: (a) **Child Rights Project**: Child Rights Project in Sri Lanka is a member of the Coordinating Committee on training, which is led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This committee allowed stakeholders to network and share information and resources. As part of this community, it used FIT's capacity building strength to develop material used for training of trainers in Sri Lanka's North and East provinces. In addition, as a member of a Core Group of five international NGOs advocating for child rights, the Project organized a civil society network comprised of over 20 Sri Lankan NGOs. The Government of Sri Lanka submitted its combined third and fourth periodic reports under article 44 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to the United Nations Committee in Geneva in October 2008 and then shared this report with the NGO community. Following the presentation, the civil society network prepared the Alternate Report for the United Nations Committee. FIT and its partners contributed a section that defined "the child" and provided expertise in facilitating and analysing consultations with 250 child leaders; (b) **Gender Equality and African Regional Institutions**: This project worked with four African regional institutions, including the African Trade and Policy Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Centre is a project of the Economic Commission for Africa, with support from the Canadian government through the Canada Fund for Africa. The Gender Equality and African

Regional Institutions project, through the Foundation for International Training, assisted the African Trade and Policy Centre to enhance gender equality internally and African women's participation in the international trading system. In the 2007 Inception Mission, the Gender Equality and African Regional Institutions team presented its project to the African Trade and Policy Centre senior management, set up a small Gender Working Group and gathered information that informed a participatory gender audit of the Centre. During the second mission, from 16 to 18 October 2008, a Gender Equality Action Plan was created with the Gender Working Group based on the audit findings and training needs were determined.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals: As the Millennium Development Goals encompass the most vital development priorities, they overlapped with many existing projects of FIT. Through our work in many sectors and geographic areas, the Foundation was involved with projects directly supporting the aims of all eight Millennium Development Goals. Further, local participation, gender equality, capacity-building and sustainability are cross-cutting themes in all Foundation programs, reinforcing these priorities at all levels. Major actions undertaken were: **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**: The Child's Rights Project's main objective of promoting and protecting the rights of children, particularly children in especially difficult circumstances, supported UNICEF's child protection mandate; as many children in Sri Lanka have been affected by conflict, forced into labour, or denied their primary caregiver following a parent's migration to seek employment, protection issues abound. The Child's Rights Project built the capacity of many partners working on a number of child rights issues, including increasing their access to primary education. The Project provided services to 38,986 children in especially difficult circumstances (19,776 females and 19,210 males), including those who dropped out of school, worked, had migrant parents and were affected by conflict and disaster. Support included reintegrating these children into school, providing them with school materials and food, offered extra classes for slow learners, and provided parents with programs on the importance of education. The Project provided training and technical assistance to NGOs and government partners in applying the rights-based approach to development, resulting in communities and development officials working together to resolve systematic issues that created barriers to access to education among boys and girls from marginalized groups.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women: The Child's Rights Project assisted 60 Sri Lankan organizations to recognize and reduce barriers to girls' access to primary and secondary education, gave technical assistance and provided training that resulted in a significant increase in access to resources and participation among female children; (b) Ethiopian Civil Service College Project: The goal of the College was to create a civil service in Ethiopia with the highest ethical standards; it improved the capacity of the College trainers in providing gender-sensitive, values and outcome-based ethics training to the civil service. The Project improved the design and delivery of gender-responsive public services and regulations at all levels of government and increased the reliability, the accountability and the transparency of the civil service. Due to the low status of women across Ethiopian society, the Project emphasized the importance of raising gender equality issues with stakeholders in all activities. This included hiring an Ethiopian Civil Service College gender expert and women for the Project's Training Coordinating Committee and ensuring that case studies and curriculum addressed

gender issues relevant to Ethiopian society and the College community in training materials and workshops. The Project ensured that the College's first ethics manual for teachers had a section dedicated to gender and harassment to raise awareness of issues of gender and ethics and facilitate a more enabling environment for gender equality within the College; (e) the Gender Equality and African Regional Institutions Project increased gender equality within and in the work of four African regional institutions: the African Trade and Policy Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the Forum for Agricultural Research in Accra, Ghana; the Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat in Entebbe, Uganda; and L'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel in Tunis, Tunisia. Through FIT, Senior Canadian Gender Specialists worked with African Gender Specialists and these institutions to form Gender Working Groups at each institution and trained them on gender assessment and mainstreaming. The Gender Specialists supported the institutions to develop and hold participatory gender audits which led to stakeholders' identification of priority areas and recommendation for action to mainstream and integrate gender into their programs, policies and internal operations. They also created Gender Equality Action Plans that include results and indicators that assisted them to realize more gender-sensitive programs; (d) Participatory Development Program: the Program worked with civil society organizations in Egypt to strengthen their capacities in the areas of child protection, gender equality and participation. The Program supported 75 civil society organizations to increase gender equality in education, access to income generation opportunities and government services such as for identity documents, and their ability to participate in community and civic life.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: (a) Participatory Development Project built the capacity of various Egyptian civil society organizations, including 12 that are working to ensure key environmental issues in the country. Among these organizations are Wadi Environmental Science Centre, the Egyptian Association for Protection from Fuel Exhaustion, and the Arab Centre for Youth and the Environment. These civil society organizations received support to improve managerial and organizational capacities, introduce effective development programming tools and promote the use of rights-based approaches — all in order to enhance their ability to increase citizen participation in civil and governmental fora as a means of protecting the environment; (b) Small and Medium Enterprises Applied Management and Environmental Project (SMEEP) focused on small and medium-sized enterprises in Jiangsu province in the chemical, textiles, food processing, brewery, metal processing, and circular industry (waste trade) sectors, to assist them to reduce their pollution to acceptable national levels while making the plants more efficient and profitable, through changes in the enterprise's processes and procedures. To disseminate results and promote a broader environmental awareness among SMEs in Jiangsu, special training was offered through regional training centres to a wide range of individuals ranging from provincial and local officials, to plant managers and technicians. SMEEP's results included SMEs complying with new environmental regulations and improving their management skills. By March 2007, the Project not only achieved the expected results, but also exceeded expectations. SMEs in Jiangsu gained knowledge and skills to manage their businesses and solve environmental problems. Targeted SME plants and more than half of the other similar enterprises in the province improved their compliance with the environmental regulations because of the promotion and enhancement of the sustainable solutions available through SMEEP. Using an integrated approach to enterprise and environmental management, the Project played an important role in

contributing to the sustainable growth of SMEs in target sectors as designed. The project inputs served to reduce environmental pollution while making positive impacts on health, particularly the health of the poorest and most vulnerable people who depend on surface water and groundwater as sources for drinking and irrigation of food crops.

5. Green Cross International (General; 1997)

I. Introduction

Green Cross International (GCI) is a non-governmental organization whose goal is to help catalyse, in a non-confrontational manner, a just, sustainable and secure future for all. As the first non-governmental organization to focus simultaneously on security, poverty and the environment, its activities are in line with the economic and social objectives of the United Nations. In particular, they help advance the Millennium Development Goals, especially in terms of access to water and sanitation, education, medical care and poverty reduction. In the past four years, 2005-2008, GCI has expanded its network and consolidated many of its programs. New additions to its network were: Green Cross Sri Lanka in August 2005, Green Cross Canada in March 2006, Green Cross Australia in June 2007 and Green Cross Uzbekistan in September 2008. In 2007, Mikhail Gorbachev stepped down from his position as GCI Chairman, which he had occupied for 13 years, keeping the position of Founding President and Board member. The new chairman is Dr. Jan Kulczyk of Poland. GCI seeks to influence thinking and action at all levels. For instance, on its initiative the ninth summit of the Nobel Peace Price laureates in Paris (11-13 December 2008) focused on the theme "Human rights and a world without violence", and held a panel session on the theme "Water as a human right", organized by GCI with the participation of, among others, the Director General of UNESCO and Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. A statement on climate change entitled "Time to Lead", proposed by GCI, was also issued by the Paris Summit of Nobel Prize laureates to the United Nations Conference on Climate Change at Poznan, Poland.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in field and/or at Headquarters:

Water: The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) recognized the work of GCI on water in 2006 with the presentation of the prestigious UNEP "Champion of the Earth" Award to GCI Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev. Earlier in 2006, GCI approached 60 Heads of States and Governments to solicit their support for the United Nations Convention on international watercourses. A number of GCI water projects promote universal water rights. The "Right to Water Campaign", launched in 2004, expanded its aims in 2005 with the opening of its website (www.watertreaty.org), which encourages visitors to sign a petition that endorses international legal action on the Fundamental Principles for a Global Convention on the Right to Water. The Water for Peace Programme aims to promote cooperation and conflict resolution throughout the world's trans-boundary river basins. It works with governments, local authorities and civil society to remove the obstacles to

integrated and cooperative water management and resolve related conflicts. Focus is on six important international basins across the world: La Plata, Jordan, Volga, Okavango, Volta and Danube. Projects for "Water for Peace" include: (a) Summer 2006: Green Cross coordinated a project with Friends of the Earth-Middle East and the Palestinian House of Water and Environment to promote education among Israelis and Palestinians on the ground water availability and preservation; (b) February 2007: Green Cross with the Palestinian Hydrology Group, and supported by the Palestinian Water Authority, implemented a training programme for members of the Coastal Water Municipalities Union; (c) 2007, San Antonio de Lomerio, Bolivia: Green Cross Japan helped to finance 37 indigenous families education on water purification, personal hygiene and basic sanitation as well as access to clean water for 2,000 additional people through the installation and funding of 13 ecological latrines, 14 rainwater tanks, and 18 people trained in rainwater tank and latrine construction; (d) Middle East Water Assessment; (e) United Nations Watercourses Convention Campaign; (f) Peace Park project in Jordan and Israel in 2007.

Energy: A number of clean energy-related activities have been promoted by the Green Cross network. Based on its research in previous years, GCI published in 2008 the Global Solar Report Card, an education and advocacy tool to promote sound policies for sustained solar markets development. The Report Card is the first of its kind annual country-by-country review and evaluation of progress towards solar energy use. The study presents maps, data and policy analysis for each country and ranks countries based on a transparent 100-point system. The aim is to raise awareness about how governments can better foster private sector involvement in developing clean energy infrastructures. The Global Solar Fund, a concept developed by the United States affiliate Global Green, seeks to generate $50 billion to fund research and projects to make solar energy more cost effective. The United States chapter also sponsored affordable green rebuilding in New Orleans through the Holy Cross Project, and supported the city passage of a resolution requiring Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design silver building standards.

At the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Poznan, Poland (1-12 December 2008), as an observer organization of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the 14th Conference of Parties, GCI hosted a side event titled "Promoting the involvement of the business community to address climate change" on 2 December 2008. The discussion was opened by GCI Chairman Jan Kulczyk and included guest speakers from the world of business, politics and civil society. At the side event, Global Green USA launched the Global Solar Report Card and GC Australia presented the environmental refugee situation caused by climate change in the Asia-Pacific region. At another event organized with the support of GCI Chairman Jan Kulczyk, Al Gore received an honorary doctorate from Poznan University.

The Social Medical Care Programme, active in Belarus, the Ukraine, and the Russian Federation, aims to help the populations affected by Chernobyl resume normal lives, focusing particularly on children, young adults and families. During 2005-2008, a total of 195,702 people benefited from activities such as children's therapy and health education camps, family centres and clubs for mothers, training of trainers and health information. Similarly, 3,539 people, mainly children and young adults, suffering from Agent Orange in Viet Nam during the four years.

Legacy of the Cold War Program: During 2005-2008, GCI helped facilitate: the safe destruction of over 10,000 tons of deadly chemical weapons in the United States and Russia; the construction and opening of three new chemical weapons demilitarization facilities in Russia, thus helping meet binding destruction deadlines under the international Chemical Weapons Convention. Over a dozen public forums and dialogues were organized and managed in Washington D.C. and Moscow and Saint Petersburg, Russia, on environmental, security, and public health challenges in weapons demilitarization, clean-up, remediation, and non-proliferation. Over $1 billion were raised in additional United States funding for non-proliferation, threat reduction, and weapons clean-up programs. GCI also promoted full international implementation and membership ("universality") in the Chemical Weapons Convention, thereby helping 18 countries join the Chemical Weapons Convention over the 2005-2008 period; 188 countries are now Chemical Weapons Convention States Parties.

United Nations-related conferences: Following are some conferences in which GCI participated: (a) eleventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention: December 2006, The Hague, Netherlands: GCI was selected as an NGO observer for the seventh consecutive year; (b) seventh Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies meeting, June 2007, Rosenberg, Sweden: GCI developed a campaign with UNEP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat of the United Nations to recognize the international effort to respond to environmental emergencies; (c) Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies Meeting, December 2007, Tunisia, a follow-up meeting; (d) United Nations Environment Programme Post-Conflict Branch teleconferences, 2006: Global Green USA participated in weekly conference calls concerning the conflict in Lebanon and the environmental consequences; (e) G-8 Summit, 2006, St. Petersburg, Russia: Global Green USA presented a position paper of the Green Cross on energy security; (f) United Nations Convention on Transboundary Waters, October 2007, New York. GCI continued its efforts to get this Convention ratified; (g) International Workshop: "Water Needs in the Middle East", May 2008, Geneva, Switzerland: Hosted by GCI and the Peres Center for Peace, this workshop brought together experts to discuss Middle East water issues; (h) GCI-UNEP collaboration on World Environment Day-2008 focused on the necessity of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Work on the "Green Star Award", to increase awareness about and response to environmental emergencies was launched in November 2008. It is a tripartite collaboration between UNEP, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and GCI.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: **Goal 7**: Ensure environmental sustainability. The promotion of environmental education is also very important to GCI. International conferences on environmental education are held annually, traditionally organized by Green Cross Russia. "Earth Dialogues", involving the three major social sectors — civil society, business and government — to commit and participate, were held in Brisbane in 2006 and in Brazil (Minas Gerais) in 2008. These Earth Dialogues involve useful exchanges among thousands of participants working towards national sustainable goals. Cooperation agreements with Earth Charter representatives were signed in Australia and several Green Cross national offices promote the Earth Charter in schools. The use of Environmental diaries in schools, started by Green Cross Japan, is getting more popular. In Japan during 2005-2008, about 100,000 diaries were distributed each year to kids. In

Sri Lanka, from 100 kids in 2005, there are now 5,000 kids in 50 schools using them.

6. Humanitarian Foundation of Canada (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Humanitarian Foundation of Canada is a non-profit Canadian organization whose goal is to alleviate poverty, chronic unemployment, disease, hunger, homelessness and their causes, in Canada and other countries.

Activities: Humanitarian Foundation of Canada has provided funds to the ongoing education projects in rural mountain areas in China. This project was partnered with the Canadian International Development Agency. It has the following activities: (a) building schools in four mountain villages, which allow boys and girls to receive a full course of primary education; (b) intensive trainings were held for elementary schoolteachers to enhance their teaching methodologies and improve their teaching standards; (c) farming and husbandry techniques training provided to village farmers to reduce poverty; (d) provide training to village leaders in the areas of farming, agriculture directions, social work, law, economy, business and marketing; (e) a special training held for women in women rights, women's health and legal knowledge of protection of women. The funds we provided allowed boys and girls to complete a full course of primary education.

Humanitarian Foundation of Canada provided funds for the projects established by World Job and Food Bank in Jakarta, Indonesia, which is designed to provide stable and fair employment to poor women and single mothers. The project involved providing skills training to mothers, single mothers and young girls, teaching them sewing and providing them with information about self-sustaining businesses. After training, 13 women came together to form Themis Clothing Cooperative, an organization that is funded through Humanitarian Foundation of Canada Inc. This program has created gender equality and empowerment of women.

In 2005, Humanitarian Foundation of Canada, in partnership with Ontario Sri Lanka Foundation, started the Sri Lanka Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation Project. Fourteen tons of medical supplies, food and water purification materials were sent to the Sri Lankan Department of Health, the Rotary Club of Colombo and the Archdiocese of Colombo.

Humanitarian Foundation of Canada sponsored and supported the sanitation projects initiated by the World Job and Food Bank in the slum areas of Jakarta, Indonesia. As a preventative health care, hygiene measure and clean environment for the whole community, World Job and Food Bank had built four community public sanitation facilities in these poor communities since 2000. These sanitation facilities provide clean water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning. The new sanitation facilities included clean water tanks, showers, washrooms, and clean areas, and local people stopped using the local river for drinking, bathing, washing clothes, dishwashing, littering and using toilets/latrines. These facilities benefit more than 500 families, including more than 3,000 people. We have seen that the water-borne diseases have been greatly reduced in the areas. The project provided not only clean water for the community, but also increased awareness of environmental issues. All the families

from these communities now use clean water for drinking, bathing and washing. Littering at the river has decreased significantly, because there is awareness of how to maintain a clean environment. The funds provided help keep all the sanitation facilities operating well.

In May 2008, Humanitarian Foundation of Canada started earthquake disaster relief work for Sichuan, China, by collecting 500 tents and sending them to the affected areas in Sichuan. Sichuan Charity Federation, Government of the Sichuan Province of China, and the Southwest Petroleum University joined us as partners to support our relief work.

Production of School Notebooks, Lunuwila, Puttlam, Sri Lanka, started in 1987. This ongoing project has provided on-the-job training of school notebook manufacturing. It has sponsored the project since its inception by providing computer software and skills training. Now the project has been expanded to include computer printing, including offset and letter press printing, screen printing, graphic design, type setting, polythene printing and cutting. The project has provided job opportunities for school dropouts and the poor people.

Humanitarian Foundation of Canada conducted the feasibility for HIV/AIDS status in Nanchong, Sichuan, China, and prepared the proposal for an HIV/AIDS prevention and education project in that area. The project proposes to work together with the local government health authority and the local epidemic prevention station. The project will have three components: (1) an education plan for 1 million young people and teenagers, who in turn will educate their families; (2) an education plan for drug addicts — providing education and prevention from infecting others and free examination; (3) education and planning for AIDS patients — provide education and help patients face the reality; the local epidemic prevention station contacts patients individually and gives them medicines and subsidies for living.

In summer of 2005, Humanitarian Foundation of Canada initiated a computer application skills training program for the disadvantaged. Humanitarian Foundation of Canada recognized a community need for computer training courses. Many unemployed and underemployed individuals were limited in their access to the job market because they lacked the necessary computer skills. This program provided free computer training at our offices to the disadvantaged, such as handicapped individuals, new immigrants, single mothers, and mature individuals who had been out of the workforce for some years. Some of the students have found jobs in areas where they use their computer knowledge. Several others have become interested and dedicated enough in learning about computers to qualify to receive their own free computers from organizations such as the Calgary Drop-In Centre. These positive and tangible results indicated the success of the program and its ability to truly help participants.

II. Contributions to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: In the past few years, as a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organization in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO), Humanitarian Foundation of Canada attended several conferences hosted by CONGO.

Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at the headquarters: (a) In 2005 sponsored and supported the United Nations Youth Event with the sum of $25,000 for celebrating the voices of youth in the "Sounds of the Millennium" concert. This concert was to increase awareness of the work undertaken by the United Nations and in mobilizing young people to contribute towards the Millennium Developmental Goals through music; (b) in 2007, on the advice of the Economic and Social Council, Humanitarian Foundation of Canada sponsored and supported a sum of $5,000 for Adharshila's Project in New Delhi Slums, India. Adharshila is a non-profit organization in India and is currently an applicant for special consultative status with ECOSOC. Humanitarian Foundation of Canada sponsored its Book Bank Project for the slum children. This project encouraged the children's reading habits, gained extra knowledge, raised their level of awareness, eliminated their bad habits and inculcated good habits.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Humanitarian Foundation of Canada Inc. contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in the following geographical regions: Asia, South America, and Canada. **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**: Target 2: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger: Actions: trained 750 farmers to increase production rate; trained 250 animal husbandry farmers and women. **Goal 3: Reduce chronic unemployment and underemployment**: Target 1: Provide special skill and trade training: Actions: sewing training for 26 women; 440 computerized printing skills training projects in Sri Lanka; computer skills training for 10 disadvantaged individuals. **Goal 4: Achieve universal primary education**: Target 1: Build schools and ensure that boys and girls complete a full course of primary education: Actions: built four schools in rural mountainous areas; enabled 1,200 boys and girls to go to schools to receive primary education; provided training for teachers to improve quality of primary education = 562; built four school libraries benefiting 1,200 individuals, provided funds for 30 poor girls and boys for school materials. Target 2: Ensure reach-out to communities where such schooling is totally neglected: Villagers and communities were able to have access to 16 schools. **Goal 5: Achieve food self-sufficiency**: Target 1: Create agriculture food growing and food processing cooperatives at the community and village levels. Actions: food growing training to 200 farmer families at the village level; animal husbandry training to 250 farmers and women. Target 2: Provide food growing seeds to the poor for year-round food growing: provided best seeds to 200 farmer families for growing squash and carrots. **Goal 6: Reduce child mortality and improve health**: Target 1: Create clean water and sanitation programs in poor communities. Actions: help maintain 4 sanitation facilities running well; ensure that 7 communities in poor areas have clean water = 3,000 people. Target 2: Reduce water-borne diseases, especially among children, through clean water and sanitation. Actions: with the sanitation facilities, 1,800 children do not use dirty river water anymore and water-borne diseases have been greatly reduced. Target 4: Educate people and communities to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. The proposed HIV/AIDS education project plans to educate young people, families and drug addicts in the Nachong region to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS = 1,000,000 people. **Goals 7: Reduce family abuse, domestic violence, abuse of seniors and children**: Target 1: Train counsellors and provide counselling to prevent such abuse. Actions: provided counselling to 150 individuals against senior abuse; provided counselling to 100 individuals on preventing abuse of women. Target 5: Provide education and promotional presentations and services to narrow the gap between immigrants and mainstream service. Actions: organized

presentations for 800 immigrants on health care; provided 320 women with free breast cancer screening and cervical cancer screening; organized seminar for 500 new immigrants to understand government rules and regulations; hosted field trips for 1,000 new immigrants to understand more of the country's culture. **Goal 8: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women**: Target 1: Eliminate gender disparity in education, skills training and in providing employable skills. Actions: sewing skills training for 26 women; (b) animal husbandry training for 60 women. **Goal 9: Achieve environmental sustainability**: Target 1: Reduce the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Actions: help maintain 4 sanitation facilities; ensured that 3,000 people, including children, have safe drinking water. Target 2: Achieve significant improvements in the lives of many slum dwellers. Actions: maintain the sanitation facilities running well to ensure people living in slum areas have clean drinking water — 3,000; increased awareness of how to maintain a clean environment.